

## APPENDICES

over the toiling masses (to these petty bourgeois reformists belong; also Tar.g Ping-san and the Social Democratic trade union leaders,. Under no cir- cumstances must the significance of these attempts be underestiina:ed. The isolation of these groups and their exposure before the masses b^ means of correct Communist tactics constitutes an absolutely essential pre-csndkicr: for the Communist Party to be able to take a really leading position :n the moment of the coming new rise of the revolutionary wave in China.

Already at the present time, the Party must everywhere propane among the masses the idea of Soviets, the idea of the dictatorship of the pr.j\*etir:ac and peasantry, and the inevitability of the coming re\ oluti&nary mnis arrred uprising. It must already now emphasise in its agitation the nejeasln.^: overthrow of the ruling bloc and the mobilisation ot the masses ior re^, Dic- tionary demonstrations. Carefully studying the objective conditions of :he revolution as they continue to mature, utilising e\ery possibility for the mobilisation of the masses, it must consistently and undeviatingly iQ.Ir/iv the line of seizure of State power, organisation of Soviets as organs ot the insurrection, expropriation of the landlords and big property-owners, ex- pulsion of the foreign imperialists and the confiscation of their property.

### IV. THE IMMEDIATE TASKS OF THE COMMUNISTS.

28. The building up and development of the Communist Parties in the colonies and semi-colonies, the removal of the excessively marked disproportion between the objective revolutionary situation and the weakness of the subjective factor, represents one of the most important and primary tasks of the Communist International. This task comes up against a whole host of objective difficulties, determined by the historical de\ elopment and social structure of these countries.

Corresponding with the weak development of industry, the working class in these countries is still young and, for their population, relstheiy small in numbers. The colonial regime of terror, as also the existence of illiteracy, numerous different languages, etc., renders difficult the organisation and development of the working class in general and the rapid development

of the Communist Party in particular. The fluctuation of composition and the large percentage of women and children are characteristic features of the colonial proletariat. In many places, seasonal workers predominate and even the basic ranks of the proletariat still have one foot in the village. This facilitates the connection between the working class and the peasantry but makes more difficult the development of the class consciousness of the proletariat.

Experience has shown that, in the majority of colonial and semi-colonial countries, an important if not a predominant part of the Party ranks in the first stage of the movement is recruited from the petty bourgeoisie and, in particular, from the revolutionarily inclined intelligentsia, every frequently students. It frequently happens that these elements enter the Party because

[3593